THE REASONS FOR A NEW TRIAL FILED. THE JUROUS ALLEGED TO HAVE SUEN AND READ A COPY OF A WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER-EXCEP-

TIONS TO THE RULINGS OF THE COURT. Washington, Jan. 28,- This afternoon Mr-Scoville filed with the clerk of the capreme Court of the District of Columbia the papers upon which he bases his motion or motions for a new trial. Not being familiar with the practice in this District, Mr. Scaville concluded to file two motions to assure himself against the posal-bility of being deprived through any legal technicality of the right of review by the Court in general term. The papers filed in support of the mulous are. The prison-er's affidavit; the affidavit of Frederick il. Snyder, as to the finding of a newspaper under circumstances indicating that it had been read by the jury; the affidavit of J. W. Guiteau, that he is acquainted with the signatures of the five jurors whose names are written on the margin of the newspaper, said to have been seen by the jury that he had seen them write their names and believes the writing upon said newspaper to have been made by the jurers named; and the affiliavit of Mr. Scoville, setting forth the newly discovered evidence upon which he bases his motion for a new trial. The motion for a new trial is based by Mr. Scoville upon the fo flow-

Ing reasons:

First By reason of uncertainty in said verifiet, in that
the jury thereby found the delendant "guilty as indicted," whereas the toletenent consists of different
countervariant from and inconsistent with each other in

counts variant from an inconsistent with each other in matters of substance.

Second—That said verdict of the jury does not specify whice count or counts at this indictment it was founded upon; and several of the counts being materially differ-ent from others, the defendant is not advised by the form or substance of said verdict, as to the finding of the jury upon the material facts of the death or place of death of the decaysed.

more the material facts of the death or place of death of the deceased.

Third—For, that the true of this cause was commenced at the June term, 1881, of this Court, and was not concluded in the same term of Court, but was extended into the December term, without anthority of law.

Fourth—For, that this Court and no jurisdiction of this cause; by reason of the death of the deceased having taken place outside of the Destrict of Codumbia.

Fifth—For, that the Court erred in overruing each and all the prayers upon questions of law asked by codinsel for the defence; and in refusing to instruct the jury as requested in each of the fourteen prayers proposed by them, and shown on pages 1,756, 1,757 and 1,758 of the printed record in this case.

Sixth—That the Court erred, on trial of this cause in excluding proper evidence offered by the defence, as set forth in the odd of exe-spitions.

Printer record in this cause.

Sixth—That the Court erred, on trial of this cause in exchaining proper evidence offered by the defence, as set forth in the oil of exceptions.

Secenth—That the Court erred, on trial of this cause, in numiting to go to the jury improper evidence on the part of the prosecution as shown in bill of exceptions.

Eighth—That the Court erred in commenting improperly during the trial upon the conduct of the defendant; and in entering into an arrangement with the District-Attorney (without the kinwaedze of counsel for the defendant) whereby the jury and the expert witnesses for the prosecution, during a portion of the trial, might observe certain conduct of the defendant is subserve the purpose of the prosecution (the defence being insamity), without the restraining power of the Court being exercised until those purposes were accomplished, to the great prelaudice of the defendant.

Ninth—Misbehavior of the jury in reading, or hearing read to thom, newspapers calculated to preladice their minds against the defendant, as shown in affidiavits of Freaerick H. Sayder, George Scoville and John W. Guitlen, live herewith.

Freierick H. Sayder, George Scoville and John W. Gulteau, hied herewith.

Tenth—By reason of new and material facts, unknown at the time of the trial and not ascertainable by reasonable diligence on the part of the defendant or his attorney, maying come to light since the trial, shown in afficiary in the derewith.

Eleventh—That the verdict is contrary to the evidence.

Twel/th—That the verdict is contrary to the law of the

Additional points attempted to be made in support of

the motion for a new trial are as follows: First—That the Court, on trial of this cause, admitted improper evidence on schalf of the prosecution, as shown in the still of exceptions.

in the bill of exceptions.

Second—That the Court, on trial of this cause, excluded evidence offered on behalf of the defendant which was proper for the defence, as shown in the bill of exceptions. tions.

Third—That the Court, on trial of this cause, erred in overruling each and all of the prayers upon questions of law asked by counsel for the defendant, and in refusing to instruct the jury as requested in each of the fourteen prayers a sked.

prayers so asked.

Fourth—That the Court, on trial of this case, erred in his instructions to the jury, which errors are specifically set forth in the bill of exceptions.

Fifth—That the Court, on trial of this case, erred in his charge to the jury, which errors are specifically set forth in the bill of exceptions.

Sidh—Ey reason of uncertainty insaid versiet, in that the jury thereby found the defendant "Gully as indicted," whereas, the indictment consists of different counts, variant from and inconsistent with each other in matters of substance.

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pon the material facts of the death of place of death
f the decessed.

hth For, that the verdict was contrary to the law Highth—For, that said verdict was not in accordance Ninth—For, that said verdict was not in accordance with cor warranted by the evidence in the case.

Teath—For, that evidence of new and material facts had come to the knowledge of counsel for the defendant, since the case was closed, as to the introduction of evidence on his behalf, which evidence was unknown at time of the trial and was not nacertainable by reasonable ulikence on behalf of defendant—and which evidence, with names of the wifnesses, is set forth in detail in the allicavit of George Scovile filed herewith.

Lierach—For, that the jury mishemaved it procuring and reasons newlyapers, as is shown in affiliavits, filed

The nifidavit of the assassin is simply to the effect that,

under the circumstances of his case, he is compelled to leave the matter to Mr. Scoville and to rely upon such information and points as he may have been able to ob

The affidavit of Frederick H. Snyder, of Jersey City, is of some apparent importance. Snyder declares that he was a guest at the National Hotel in December and occupied a room on the same floor, and in the vicinity of, the room occupied by the Guiteau jurors. In the afternoon of December 13, in passing by, he found the door of room No. 92 standing open and no person therein. He saw a newspaper lying on a table in the room and, knowing that it was forbiden the jurors to have newspapers, he slipped into the room and took the newspapers, which proved to be a copy of The Erening Critic, extra, published on November 19. It cantained, says Snyder in his affidavit, "an editorial upon the subject of the conduct of the prisoner in court, and otherwise strongly animadverted upon his character and conduct, and was well calculated to incite prejudice in the ininks of the furors against him, and purported to state that public opinion was strongly are that the prisoner." Snyder says further that the sign thres of some of the jurors and of one of the officers in charge of them were written on the newspaper to decrease in the interests of justice," snyder took the newspaper to Mr. Scoville.

John W. Guiteau in his affidavit declares that he is acquainted with the jurors and that he believes he recognizes the writing of frandenburg, Brighet, Langley, Sheahar and Hethein on the margin of the newspaper taken oy Snyder from room No. 92. Mr. Scoville also declares his helief that the five jurors named wrote upon this news, appr. Mr. Scoville as affidavit makes the following statements relative to new y found evidence: December 13, in passing by, he found the door of room

taken by Snyder from room No. 92. Mr. Scoville also declares his belief that the five jarors named wrote upon this news, aper. Mr. Scoville saffidavit masses the following statements relative to newly found evidence:

"That delenant can prove, on another trial, that Henry T. Bragdon and John M. Green, the former of Fredericksburg, Va., and the latter of Stafford Court House, Va., saw the defendant at unferent times daring the month of June, 1881, and between the 15th day of that month and the 28th day of the same month, and observed his conduct care ally and closely because of taeir belief that he was insanc, although he was an entire stranger to them; that their observations of the defendant so made were in Lafayette Fark, in the City of Washington, opposite the White House, and were made virilout the knowledge of the Pitsotar, except on one occasion, when said Bragdon auddenly caused out it ioud, quick tones to attract the attention of the defendant, had see what he would say, or how he would act; that said Bragdon and Green so saw the defendant and see with times on different days, during the period of time aforesaid, the last time on or about the 28th day of Jane, 1881; that the conduct of the pulsoner, when so observed by the said Bragdon and Green; was final of an insanc man in this, that he was restless in action, moving about rom place to place without apparent object, in a nervous and strange manner, talking to nimself and gesticulating wielly, with an unmanimal and wild appearance of countenance and eyes, so much so that nurses and chisiren were frightened at his actions and appearance of countenance and eyes, so much so that missae took and e-pres iou that one and air send on him with such as insanc took and e-pres iou that one and air and wild appearance. That on one occasion above healtioned when said Bragdon undenly called out to him "Hi; hi; or to that effect, he turned on him with from him, and quickly witherew." from him, and quiesly withdrew.

The Court did not fix a day for the hearing of argu-

Mr. Scoville's bill of exceptions, to which he refers in general terms in his motion for a new trial, will be an exceedingly voluminous document, and will not be ready for some time yet. To use his own expression, "It embraces the record of the entire trial." The main reliance of the deence in this matter is the affidavit of Enyder and the copy of The Critic which, it is claimed was seen and read by the jury pending the trial. The District-Attoriney, however, asserts that this matter of tampering with the jury, and irregular and improper conduct on the part of the jury, as et forth in the Snyder affidavit, will be disposed of in short order by the procedution. The jury themselves are quite indignant, and firmly deny the charges of improper conduct on their part.

The amidavit of Guiteau was taken at the jail this afternoon. He expressed at first a lofty contempt for ments.
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was seen and read by the jury pending the trial. The Detrice-Attorney, however, asserts that this matter of Ampering with the jury, and irregular and happroper conduce on the part of the jury, as set forth in the suyder affidavit, will be disposed of in short-orier by the prosecution. The jury themselves are quite indignant, and firmly deny the charges of improper conduct on their part.

The affidavit of Guiteau was taken at the jail this afternoon. He expressed at first a lofty contempt for any action Mr. Seaville. "In his olundering way "might be taking in his behalf. He said he did not expect anything from Judge Coxy but looked to the Court in general term to review and upset the work of this jury. He though according taked too much. Upon being told that unless his own affidavit was signed, attested and filed in court before 5 p.m. he would have no case on which to get before the Court in pane, different and well, stept well has inglit, and a saave and a takit his morning," said Guiteau, "and I expect to be happy and live a good many years yet. As for committing saicant," In the last man in the world to resort to such a step."

No reporters have been allowed to see it assessible for two days, which is the only thing that seriously amnoys him, and ne intends, ou he say, to put secondly a second the first of the case" unless he is allowed to have his mail and receive visitors.

WATERVILLE, Me., Jan. 28.—The boiler in the steam null of the Kennebee Framing Company, at the steam null of the Kennebee Framing Company, at the steam null of the Kennebee Framing Company, at the steam null of the Kennebee Framing Company, at the steam null of the Kennebee Framing Company, at the steam null of the Kennebee Framing Company, at the steam null of the Kennebee Framing Company, at the steam null of the Kennebee Framing Company, at the steam null of the Kennebee Framing Company, at the steam null of the Kennebee Framing Company, at the steam null of the Kennebee Framing Company, at the steam null of the Kennebee Framing Comp

foreman, Lemar, the fireman, and Isaac Parley, the engineer, were buried in the ruius. George McKeewn and John Smith, foreman, were wounded and several others slightly injured. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a lack of water in the boiler.

CHILI STATES HER CASE.

EXPLANATIONS REGARDING THE PROPOSED TERMS OF PEACE-WHY CALDERON WAS DEPOSED.

PANAMA, Jan. 18.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chili has addressed a circular to the diplomatic agents of the Republic abroad. It is dated December 21, 1881, and after reviewing the cause of the war with Peru and Chili it says:

The notorious truth of the facts admits of the following First-That Peru dissipated the treasure which she

First—That Peru dissipated the treasure with a the derived from game, and compromised has credit to the amount of lamireds of millions of dollars, which opened at her feet the abves of bankrupucy.

Second—That the scarcity and proximate exhaustion of grann drove Peru into the pedicy of monopoly of Difrair, and the spoilatory laws of 1873.

Third—That, as a protection to her unjustifiable exactions, Peru celebrated to our detriment a secret treaty of alliance with fichivia, and sought an alliance with the passions aroused in the discussions over the question of junta with Chil.

Fourth-That through third parties Peru obtained po-

Fourth—That through third parties Peri obsisted pos-session of all the nitrate deposits of Eolivia. Fifth—That Peru inclied Rolivia in her outrages on the Antofagasta—Works, which made lively connection against her [Pera.] Sidh—That she offered her friendly mediation while she was making warlike preparations, and furnished arms to her accomplice until the time arrived to declare that Peru was the clandes line ally of an enemy, and Secreth—Trat Peru and Boliva have been unjust ag-gresso,, and are solely responsible for the disastrous calamities of the war.

The mediation of the United States during the term of President Hayes is thus referred to:

term of President Hayes is thus referred to:

The Government of the United States offered to the belligerents its mediation, in the form of good offices, and it was accepted. We accepted the mediation of the United States because we desired peace, and because the traditional policy of that State, its daties as a neutral, its constant non-interference in all contests which affected not its own security, and even the medication which is imposed on great Powers inspired as with confidence. In October, 1880, on board the Lackawanna, and in presence of the Ministers of the United States, the well-known conferences took place between our plenipotentiaries and those of the enemy. We exacted there aggrandizement of territory for two capital reasons:

there aggrands ement of territory for two capital reasons:

First—A just and proper war indemnity; and

Second—The future security of the State.

Bolivia tacked sufficient resources with which to cover the adjudged indemnity. Its credit was worthless even before the conflict. The only country where at any time it could be gotinte a respectable loan, was thill, a loan whose service of payment was suspended almost as soon as it received the money.

For had been deprived of credit which it had abused until owing nearly \$300,600,000, whose payment had been suspended completely. Neither in its fiscal resources nor in those of the country, did it possess means of obtaining the sam necessary to indemnification.

A war indemnity paid in territory was imposed by the fatal and unavoidable law of necessity. The security of Chin also counselled territorial aggrandizement for reasons as evident as legitimate. The salt petre district of Antologasta and the sultire territory of Tarapaca were the real and direct causes of the war. To return to the enemy the dominion of the very causes of the struggle, after our triumpas and the possession of these territores, would have seen an unjunctuable haprovision and an absointe lack of knowledge as regards questions of State.

Referring to the deposition of President Calderon,

Referring to the deposition of President Calderon,

the circular says:

During many months in which Garria Calderon remained loyal to the antecedents and the exceptional situation which gave birth to his Government, his author ity did not extend beyond the radius described by our bayonets. And when his power passed this limit he turned his back on the course of events, endeavoring to raise his countrymen against Calli and against Pierosa in the name of a supposed intervention of the United States.

The rare conjunction of diplomatic accidents, of interior police and of war, after the capture of Lima, has presqueed the following results:

The rare conjunction of alphanace interior police and of war, after the capture of Lima, has produced the following results:

First—That Pierola could not form a serious Government outside of Lima and finally fell, overthrown by the integues of Calderon and the rebellion of his soliders.

Second—That Garcia Calderon, at the beginning, was disposed to come to an understanding with Chrif and directed his conduct to the regeneration of Peru and to give standing to his Government, accepting the irrevocable consequences of our victories; and

Third—That Garcia Calderon abandoned in a short time his first comparishes, fomented interior discord and led astray his comparisots with the preceden intervention of a powerful State.

Thus it is that Chili could not conclude a peace with Plerola, who after his defeat at Mirafleres could not establish a Government; nor with Garcia Calderon, who, lacking authority in the first period, and who, when beginning to acquire it, perverted it in the name of an intervention irreconcluble with the honor and the sovereignty of nations such as this and the United States. The last acts of Carria Calderon, his public declarations against the capital conditions of peace, and the abuse against Chiliana Peru of which he was guilty,

ieviate, in their international conflicts, from this law lesing and of the salety of auma, as-ociations. 1 tritories required as a partial indemnity and as a scuard to our interests and future beace, are situated

about, and engaged in plantages.

The time of scritement will come when Peru and Bolivia shail have been convinced that the luckless provokers will not find any allies, mediators or protectors to seek reparation to the detriment of a manify and string inforward nation like Chill, for the disasters which have betailen two peoples incking regular institutions, public credit of administration, and who are not entitled to any compensation for the losses of a war they secretly plottled in violation of public faith and of most solean

We have not sought allies nor meditators, nor have we

The circular is signed by Jose Manuel Balmac da, and the Chillan ministers are directed to communicate it to the Governments to which they are respectively accredited.

THE CHINESE AT HOME.

A large audience gathered in the hall of the Cooper Union last evening to hear a beture by E. B. Drew, Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. His subject was "The Chinese at Home."

The chief characteristic of the Chinese, as a Nation, the speaker said, is industry. Their working day begins at dawn and lasts till smuset. Schools open at sunrise and do not close till 5 p. m., there being but one short reand do not come into p. in, the control and his court rise soon after midnight, and Court andichees are given between 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning. This same industry is exhibited by all classes. After smact very few people are in the streets, the Chinese, like domestic low is, retiring early to rest. There is no day corresponding to Sanday, and only a few holidays in the year. Busily as they tol, these people are never in a hurry, are never nervous, and are not given to worrying; but are steady, cheerial and sober. They rurely quarrel, and even if they do, seldom come to blows. There will be a little queue pulling, some calling of hard names, and then the bystanders will quietly separate the combatants. It is not physical timothy, but a sensitive consciousness of the discrace of lighting that keeps them from engaging in brawls. That they are not cowards is well proven by the fact that they submit without filmening to the most severe singical operations without ever using anastheties. They maintain that it is very injurious to health to be nervous, to worry, or to give way to anger. As a people the Chuese do not desire a voice in the Government. The common people are not public-spirited and are not only, through ignorance, indifferent to beneficial reforms, but they oppose them strongly if they are apt to increase the taxes. The Government of China is not nearly so aristocratic as foreigners are accustioned to think the, but when the popular voice is once accoust it is saire to have great force. In any case where there cess during the day. The Emperor and his court rise

IN MEMORIAM.

A TRUE HISTORY OF A TRUE FRIEND.

[FROM] THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUSE.] LONDON, January 11, 1882. I have parted this week with one of the best friends I ever had; —a beautiful intelligent, affectionnie, devoted friend to me and mine. We first made his acqualitance a year and a half ago in Devenshire, where he was born. Nobody knew who his father was, nor his to the house we occupied that summer. He was then two or three months old. There was a theory among the children that he had been born in a tree and lived there, for it used to be his habit at first to take refuge in the upper branches of the nearest one, from such so slowly won, even by the currentiting artentions paid him from the very beginning, that during the first week so much a matter-of-course to spend the early end of the summer came, and the house was given a and the rest of the family were ready to start for the train, Snark, though long before demesticated, was miss-ing. He was vainly sought for till the last moment. His friends had to depart without bim, but left behind with the gardener, and with every available person, promise of clapsed before he made the journey to London, in the personal care of the guard, and in a basket, with ample store of food and drink. He was met at the Paddingt Station. I remember being told-for I was then abroad -that it was supposed that on his release from his long confinement in the basket he mirkt be wild. Every preparation was made to allow full scope to his spirits. The china and other little tunes about the room were put away. But when the lid was taken of saars merely stretched himself out of the basic t, gave a greeting to the assembled company, and took possession of the of the unan-pected was always on: of his characteristics He was none the less a creature of contrast—one momen of the company. From that day he has been the darling of the house. In such small points as were wanting to his education, he proved easily (eachable, and strictly obedient to rules once made known to him. In all clse, he was master of the establishment, and his will an

In all that there is nothing, perhaps, that is unpre-cedented. It might account for the affection we all bore him, but not justify this public tribute to his memory. I don't know that I care to justify it. Whoever knew Snark, if it were but the slightest acquaintance, discovered in him qualities and traits of character which made him, I do not say the choicest specimen of his race, but in some things so much nearer to ours than to his own that they recognized the place he had taken in the family as the most natural thing in the world. And I will say, in justice to cuts in general, that some of their most praised; among them a splendid selfishness frankly shown, which in these days of conventional pretence and hollow politeness deserves the credit, at least, due to perfect sincerity of nature. Snark never pro-tended to be any better than he was. He accepted all the homage effered him, and profited by it; acknowledged the obligation in his own way, but with never the least affectation of preferring other people's convenience to his own. Hypocrisy was a thing abborrent to him; or rather it is to be said he did not know what it was. He was perfecily aware of the delight the children took in carcesing him. If he felt like being caressed, he accepted their attentions. If not, he rejected them with-out anger and without embarrassment. But he made a were nearer his own age, and with them he always showed a greater freedom of manner and a certainty of not being misunderstood. Nor was he misunderstood by any of us. If he had faults, they belonged to his race, not to him. Nobody who has an encestry is quite perfect. But of his unalterable constancy and loyalty to us he gave innumerable proofs.

He soon knew accurately the habits of the household. and fell in with them so far as they suited his own views. He knew who rose first in the morning, and made his way at the same hour daily past, the bed-rooms on the nvariably said good-morning to each one of his friends separately. When they were dressed, he went down with them to the breakfast-room, where he always sat on a particular square of the purpost and took his murning meal with the rest. If his nursery contrades slept too late, they were made to know it. If anybody had presumed to fill his plate before Snark's was supplied, I don't know what would have happened. Nobed cleanly, and his preference in the morning was for food. That dispatched, he walked up stairs, or perhaps allowed segregated by the deserts and great instances, and from fourier by an immense whaterness and the Cordinera of the Andes. And lately the population of those territories cousis 8 mainly of Cinitans, and their industry and expital are also Chidan.

The rigorous necessities of war compel us to maintain the occupation of the fieling and of considerable partitions of Peru. This occupation is from day to day became too frequent. Then he betook blasself to the rug under my desh, where he often dreamed away the morning and the afternoon. I don't see how I am to get He knew at what hour to expect my return. If I

were inte, he went in search for me, or of some other of his friends. Southtle he could not long abide when awake. He knew his name and his many pet-names, and came when he was called, and gradually acquired some of the habits more commonly seen in the inferior r which he here a traditional, or perhaps I should say hereditary, empity. He had, at any rate, all the latel Bigence of the dog, with none of his servicity. He would follow his master about the house, but never asked for the endearments which he delighted in when offered. He often dined with me-I wish it had been often r and fed from my hand. To the last, though he had grow to great stature and bodily strength and to great materiality of character, he remained in some things the bab we first knew him. It is, I believe, a rare thing for one of his kind to take tood directly from the hand, but sourk preferred it. He was systematically spoiled; even his saucer of cream was held to his mouth when he asked for it at 5 o'clock tea in the drawing room. If the saucer were filled from the milk-jug, which was different in shape, he would not so intel as look at it. His favori dishes were, besides cream, salmon, roast turkey and game. But be never lost his tiking for simple food, or game. But he never lost his haing for simple 1984, or for being earned about and put to sleep like a baby; any more than the children lost theirs for carrying him. In grace of movement I never saw his equal, nor the intuitie variety of attindes he assumed, or rathe into which his beautiful body arranged basif. His fur was of silk. The marks and coloring of it brought him under the genus known as tabley, but he was no mor like a common tabby than the Apollo Belvedere is blo the common man. That he was of pure race was shown by the jet black of his legs to the elbow, and the brace lets above, and by the distinctness of every mark of good brood. The spear-head or cross-bolt on the back was drawn as sharply and truly as an artist could draw it. His cleverness and strength in athletic sports made him the covy of his kind; whom his superior courage and spirit reduced easily to subjection. I have seen many auman faces which had far less changefulness and charm of expression than his, and he never failed to make his wishes understood by the dullest of man or woman-kind. He delighted in being talked to, and though he could not but feel how imperfect were our powers of expression, his quick intelligence divised the meaning we wished to convey to him.

My attachment to Snark and his to m were perhaps as nearly equal as possib., There was no one in the family whom he did not regard with real affection, but I think it was gen erally conceded that if he had a preference, which was very doubtful, I had the benealt of it. I remember with emotion-I hope I need not explain that I say it most sincerely—that when I was away he dolly visited every room in the house in search of me, ploud stiently, an has been known to lose a pound in weight during a paring longer than usual. But not even on my return after a long absence did he forget his dignity. He thought it and sonorous purr, accompanied by an energetic rub-bing of his head into my hand. But on such eccasions he used to ask to be allowed to sleep in the room; as if to prevent my stealing away again. I believe his fond-

n see for all of us was as true as ours for him. But his lastiacia were untamable, his passion for the open air survived all the enervating influences of luxury and of human friendship, and he roused abroad when the rancy seized him. He came back victorious from a hundred fights; but also I be came back a week ago the vicini of nobody knows what extinstraphe; whether taken usuawares and overpowered by a combina-tion of enemies, or crushed by a full-heaten to a faircontest I am certain he never was. At first hedd not seem seriously injured. Has threatening symptom stoically and with periot temper and gentleness, with an intelligent gratitude for everything that was done to help him. He was thought to be getting well, and grievous was the shock when we woke yesterday morning to leach

that Snork had died during the night. It has since be come known that the hurts behad received were such as left him no chance of recovery. He lies buried in the green fields he loved; and his death is such a sorrow to every one of his friends as none of us can express.

APPOINTMENTS BY MAYOR LOW.

THE OFFICES OF COMPORATION COUNSEL, CITY TREASURER, TAX COLLECTOR AND REGISTRAR OF

ARREADS FILLED. Mayor Low's first official act yesterday morning was to appounce his appointments for the offices of Corporation Counsel, City Treasurer, Tax Collector and Registrar of Arrears, by filing the following list in the City Clerk's office in Brooklyn:

obn A. Taylor to be Corporation Counsel in the place William C. De Witt. illiam H. Fleeman to be City Treasurer in the place Iohn Michael

The appointees hold office for two years from the date of their appointment. No confirmation of the Mayor's action is required, according to the charter and revised laws of 1880. The power of removal is

and revised laws of 1880. The power of removal is also absolutely vested in the Mayor.

Mr. Taylor, the new Corporation Counsel, is a native of Providence, R. L. and is thirty-eight years old. In his early youth he was a printer and editor at Westerly, R. L. coming thence to New-York as a journeyman printer; but he returned to Rhode Island, where he studied law while engaged in reaching school, in 1865 he was admitted to the journeyman printer; but he returned to Knode Island, where he studied law while engaged in reaching school, in 1865 he was admitted to the bar in New-York, and has practised his profession ever since as one of the firm of Taylor & Ferris, whose office is in the Trinity Building in this city. In 1871 and 1872 he represented the Thirteenth Ward in the Brooklyn Common Council, and since 1879 he has been a Commissioner of the Board of Elections, being its president for the last two years, fie is a Republican in positios, and, like President Garfield, was brought up in the Church of the Disciples. Some comment is, of course, expressed at the retirement of William C. DeWitt after his long service, but it is intimated that a strong pressure was brought to bear upon Mayor Low, who wrete Mr. DeWitt a very kind letter, expressing his personal regard for him. Mr. DeWitt replied, thanking Mr. Low for the opportunity given him to retire gracefully and if opportunity offered to fight the city gracefully; and then he published both letters. Mr. DeWitt has been Corporation Counsel for thriven years, and has served through the administrations of both parties. He united his fortunes with the Jeffersonian Democracy in the last campaign, and helped to nominate General H. W. Siocum for Mayor. When General Siocum was subsequently windrawn, Mr. DeWitt openly supported Mr. Low.

James Tanner, who is continued as Tax Collector, it is generally conceded, has made an excellent official. He is a native of Richmondville, Schoharie County, is thirty-eight years old, and though belonging to a strong Democraci from principle. He served with honor in the last earning has always been an ardent Republican from principle. He served with honor in the last war in the 87th New-York Volundeers, lost both legs by a shell and was a prisoner for a short time. He was in 1865 a clerk in the War Department under Secretary Stanton, and was present at President Lincolu's death. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and subsequently by successive promotions in

William H. Fleeman, the new City Treasurer, is sixty-three years old, is a flour merchant, and was Smervisor of the XXIVth Ward of Brooklyn in 1877-78. He is an Independent Democrat and supported Mr. Low for Mayor. Mr. Mitchell, whom he succeeds, is a Republican, and was appointed by Mayor Howell. or Howell. heodore F. Jackson, the new Registrar of Arrears,

stity years old, a lawyer by profession, and is con-idered an expert in real estate matters. He is a regular' Democrat, and succeeds Michael O'Keede also a "regular" Democrat.

The saluries of the officers are as follows: Mr. Taylor's, \$5,000; Mr. Tauner's, \$5,000; Mr. Fleeman's, \$4,000, and Mr. Jackson's \$4,000.

IMPROVEMENTS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 28.-The cottage for Mrs. M. Lieber, of New-York, will be completed early

ention of building cottages on Commicut Island, just opposite to the entrance to Newport harbor from to Mrs. Train, of New York, has taken a lease of the corge C. Mason cottage on Church st.

ave., for Henry Turnbult, of New-York. Baron Von Kienek, of Bayaria, and family are occupy

portant alterations and improvements to his estate on Narragament-ave., which be purchased nearly a year

Anson Phelps Stokes, of New-York, will, it is said, build an elaborate squamer residence on the estate which he purchased in the vicinity of Tammany Hill, not as yet

ed, one has an unobstructed view of the harbor General Z. C. Deas, of New-York, pald Major Throdore

K. Gibbs, of New-York, \$16,000 for his building site at

J. M. Varnum, of New-York, has rented the Francis cottage for the winter. John N. A. Griswold, of New-York, has purchased Butler's block on Bellevue ave., the Tertill and Bradford offages on Kay at, and the Muenchinger estate on

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy King, of New-York, have taken Mrs. D. Archie Pell's cottage on Francis-st., for the Hiram Snyder and wife, of Beneklyn, have sold to three smills their interest in an estate on Catharine st.

mil Greenough phace. W. Bassett, of London, has taken the Fales cottage. ear the two-enth corner, for the winter.

Paymaster Furey, of the Navy, has leased the Hout
oftings on Avrioll st.

on Ayrant structure of Philadelphia, has sold his mand at this place to Mr. C. H. Colf, the Young traditionality, for \$5,000, age is leading built on translated, for Levi Johnson,

we Haven, and G. Low, of Brooklyn, N. Y. has purchased five of land near Castie Hill, at the rate of \$1.500 per Mr. Low has been hading some extensive uncoments to his summer residence at this piace, descay Charles W. Shields, of Princeton College, or apy one of the cliff cottages during the asson of as also cottage now being built at Ochre Pourt, will exceed for occupancy until next fall.

as als cottage now being built at Ochre Pount, will ready for occupancy until next full. 8 Werr Mitchell, of Philadelphia, who has pur-a building site, will be desatelled as usual at one cliff cottages. So will Judge Swayne and family, of Washington.
George H. Femileton, of Cincinnati, has rented his cottage at Other Point and the claffs to Algustus Scheil, of New York, for the season of 1882.
Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New-York, has rented for the coming season the coltage on Believus-ave., and the cliffs owned by W. W. Tucker, of Boston.

THE AMATEUR" PATIENCE" PERFORMANCE

The second amateur performance of "Patience" was given at Chickering Hall last evening to a full house of the same character as on Friday evening As the doors were opened carly and an awning extended the cold as on the first night. The entertainments wil et several thousand dollars for the charity selected Lifferts are being made to prevail upon the amateurs to

A little alarm was created in the gallery on Friday night near the close of the opera by the sound of dre contines running to the first in Twenty-eighthest. Some one cried that he smelled smoke, and a number of of persons left the building hurriesby. There was no panic, however, and no serious alarm. Two firemen and four policemen were stationed in the building.

ORGANIZING A SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

A number of wealthy men of Jersey City met in the First District Police Court room, last evening and organized a symphony society, the object of which P. T. Stodiard, vice president, F. G. Wolbert; treasurer, E. P. C. Young: secretary, H. B. Jewin. The society will give a series of instrumental conserts in 1833, and will enhance to accure the best falent in the country.

A LOVER STARS HIMSELF.

It was reported at Brooklyn Police Headcarrers last night that Louis Brinkerhoff, twenty-four cars old, while vissing a young woman at No. 171 small pen-knife, indicting a paluful would. The young wuman securised the woulded man to his home in Myr-to-ave. It is supposed the pair had a lovers' quarrel, but no further definis were given.

A FIREMAN DEOWNS HIMSELF.

John Murphy, a fireman on a steam dredging machine lying in the Communiques Bay, near the Con-stable Hook oil do Ex, committed annule has with by drowning himself. Murphy lived in Troj, N. Y., and was married.

St. Louis, Jan. 28.—An unknown man junged from the bridge into the Mississippi filver at upon to day and was growned.

HOME NEWS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS. St. Nicholas Hotel—Congressmen D. C. Smith, of Blinois Hith Avenue Hotel—John G. Baxter, of Louis-ville, and W. A. Simmens, of Boston ... Eccret House—The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, of Montreal.

NEW YORK.

"Wing Sings" in upper Third-ave. The new barge office at the Battery is nearly com

169; arrests, 1,142; excise licenses issued, 150, and fees collected, \$4,345.

The Rev. Dr. Maynard will lecture on "The High-lands and Lowlands of Scotland" at Clückering Hall to-morrow afternoon.

"New Italy" is the appropriate name given by the police to a row of apartment houses in East One-hundred-and-eleventh-st.

A rapid transit meeting of citizens of the an-exed district will be held in Central Hall, at One-undred-and-fifty-first-st, and Third-ave., Thursday NOT MONRO'S PUBLISHING HOUSE.

The building at Nos. 14 and 16 Vandewater-st., in which the fire occurred on Friday morning is not the building in which George Monro's publishing house is situated, as has been stated.

ATHLETIC SPORTS IN WINTER.

The Manhattan Athletic Club is to give its third annual winter meeting in the Madison Square Garden on Thursday evening. February 23. The previous meetings of this club, both in summer and winter, have been very successful.

A CASE OF JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

The jury in the case of John McUnire, who was charged with the morder of Pasquali Papa, returned a verdiet of justifiable homicide yesterday. The prisoner became involved in a quarrel with Papa and struck him on the head with a wooden bench. Papa died of a fractured skull.

A USELESS DISPLAY OF AGILITY.

Age is sometimes more impetuous than youth.

With great risk and difficulty a man of seventy had
climbed over the guard chain on the slushy deck
of a Brooklyn ferryboat yesterday when the chain
was lowered and the younger, but more discreet,
men shot ahead of the septuagenarian.

BUILDINGS DECLARED UNSAFE.

The following buildings were reported ansate yesterday: Eighty-fourth-st., 110 feet east of Fourth-ave., Nos. 68 West Thirty-sixth-st., 35 and 37 West Thirty-muth-st., 262 and 264 Seventh-ave., 6 Clinton-place, 367 and 269 Stanton-st., southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-muth-st. and Thirdave., Nos. 99 John-st. and 1 to 9 Clin-st.

THE ALLEGED MISCONDUCT AT RIVERDALE. THE ALLEGED MISCOSDICT AT ROYLEDGE.

The Fire Commissioners met yesterday to investigate the charges of intoxication against the firemen
at the Riverdale fire, on Thursday morning, but as
no one was present to make any complaint against
the men the meeting was adjourned until Monday.
Inspector Dithes reported to Superintendent Walling

founded.

BEFAKING PIS WIFE'S BIBS.

On the complaint of John Dechan, of No. 1 New-Chambers-st., James Barry, age forty, of No. 46 Oliver-st., was arraigned before Justice Smith yesterday at the Tombs for brutally assaulting his wife Mary Barry (sister of the complainant), by beating her on the head and body with his fists, knocking her down and breaking three of her ribs on January 25. Barry was committed for examination.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER IN CUSTODY.

In the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday,
Mary Weiss, of No. 113 Brunswick-st., Jersey City,
was held by Justice Otterbourg. She is charged
with swinoling T. Leeds Waters, of No. 14 East
Fourteenth-st., out of a piano valued at \$165. The
note she gave in payment for the piano was worthless; it purported to be signed by Herman Gerki.
Other complaints of a similar character will be preferred against her.

erred against her.

"Is that the brake?" size queried, pointing to the heater under the seat of the elevated car. "No," he replied, looking bored; "That is the thing that varms the ear." "Where is the brake?" she looked, looking up anxiously at the ventilators. "Under the car." was the grouty response. Then she nurmured: "Under the ear! No wonder so many seople are killed! Just think of having to get down under the car, right down by the wheels, to fix the orake!" and she shuddered as she settled back in the reseat and began to read the paper over his shoul-

ther.

The supposed Nitro-Geycherine explosion.

Coroner Merkle took charge yesterday of the inpost in the case of Benjaaan Barns, the boy who
kis killed by the explosion in an asis-heap in East
vinety-mith-st., on Friday alternoon. All the
vounded children are doing well and will recover,
flue original suraise-that the explosion was caused
by nitro-glycerine that accidentally got moong the
sales, has not been disproved by subsequent invesreations. Blasting is going on in several bealthirs

ashbarrel from one of these places.

POLICEMAN TULLY EXONERATED.

An inanest was held yesterday in the case of Edward Hart, of No. 936 Eighth-ave., who died on January 19 from a pistel-shot wound alleged to have been inflicted by Policeman Tully, or the Twenty second Precinct. Several witnesses stated that they saw Hart taking with a policeman, that afterward they heard the shot, and that Hart said he had been shot by the policeman. The policeman testified that he knew nothing about who first the shot. The jury readered a version that Hart's death was caused by a pistol shot in the hands of a person unknown. The policeman was then discharged.

A NEGRO CAIARGED WITH MUEDER. A NEGRO CHARGED WITH MUEDER.

A NEGRO CALEGID WITH MUEDER.

David Locae, a colored man, who was arrested on Friday night in Bushtown, N. J., was taken be recorded Herrman yesterday for the murder of Charles N. Gray. The dead man went into a dramstop at Ne. 31 South Fifth-ave., on November 10, and when he became intoxicated was ejected by Loche. The man died of a fractured skall. The prisoneroffered John Wialca, the barkeeper, \$20 to leave the city, so that he could not be questioned about the affair. The barkeeper declined, and Locke disampeared. He was sent to the Tombs, and Whalen and John N. Thomas, Loche's partner, were sent to the House of Detention.

BROOKLYN.

Ex-Alderman Roberts, one of the seventeen mem-sers of the Common Council for 1881, lately de-duced in contempt, was decided yesterday purged of such contempt by Judge Gilbert, on the ground had the Alderman's vote to override the veto, con-trary to the injunction of the Court, was cust under

a misapprehension.

The Rev., Samuel Colcord about two months ago accepted a call to the pastorate of the Paritan Cauren (Congregational). The church having some years before rost its valuable property in Latayette and Marcy-aves. Mr. Colcord, on becoming the pastor, inerted the meaborship to an effort to repurchase it. The effort has come very quickly to success. The property that cost originally \$150,000 has been repurchased, including the farature, for \$40,000, with an incambrance of only \$15,000 at the extremely low interest of 24g per cent. The sum of \$1,000 has also been placed in the treasury for the repair of the edifice. The church has no floating debt and the meane now pays all expenses.

JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY.

I pon the application of Judge Lochrane, of Chicago, and Joseph M. Noonan, of Jersey City, counsel for the Pulman Palace Car Company, the Board of Commissioners of Appeals and Assessments yesterday reduced the assessment on the cars of that company from \$250,000, the original amount, to \$18,000.

\$18,000.

Michael Sullivan and George Logan, New-York long-storemen, quarrelled while at work on a Monarch Line steamship, at the foot of Pavonia-ave., yesterday morning, and Sullivan struck Logan on the head with a barrel stave, indicting a severe wound. Sullivan was arrested, but Logan refused to press the charge, and he was a scharged.

John Bunschub, a Baldwin-ave, liquor seller, lost a valuable dog a few weeks ago. After looking for it for several days and not finding it, he gave it up as lost. Yesterday William Frezer age thirteen, living in the neighborhood, asked Mr. Banschub for the deg's collar, saying that as he had lost his dog he had no turther use for it. The liquor seller dog he had no divine use to. It is a place to became suspictous, and upon questioning the boy learned that he had the dog. Banschub took Fraze to the police station and preferred a charge of larceny against him. The lad confessed that he had stolen the dog and was locked up. Bunschub

tad stolen the recovered the dog.

LONG ISLAND.

LAKEVILLE,—Mrs. Agron Jarvis, of Lakeville, while in a fit on Friday evening fell upon a broken hair. One of the rungs penetrated her body, in-RIVERHEAD.—By an order of the State Superin-ten ent of Public Instruction, Montauk has been amexed to Ammagausett school district. A copy of the order was filed yesterday in the Town Clerk's office.

office.

GRENPORT.—Lieutenant McClellan, who has charge of the Life-Saving Stations on the Long Island coast, has contracted with F. C. Beebe, of Greenport, to build fee boats 25½ feet long for use

at the stations.

GREAT SOUTH BAY.—The oyster planters on the south sice of Long Island suitered heavy losses by the cole snap and low lides of Monday and Ineshay has. In many places the oyster-beds in shallow water were laid have and the oysters frozen. Where planted in deep water the tides feil so low that the water froze to the system and at high water they were lifted with the ice and swept away.

Extractives: Advantage P. Batta, and by

BALDWIN'S .- Marcelins P. Betts and his wife an the proprietors of a funor shop at Soil axille South, in the town of Hempstead. On Wednesday they were charged before Justice Losse, of Baldwar's, by Josephine Gary, with having on January 8 sold liquor to ner hashand, after she had repeatedly told them not to do so. Betts and his wife demanded a jury trial, and they were tried yesterday before Justice Losse, the jury finding them gaidy, and they were fixed \$50. The conviction also revokes their locaise. On the evening of January 1 John to the pastor of this new church.

Jackson was burt at Betts's house while wrestling, and died from his injuries. Mrs. Jackson has begun a suit against Betts under the Civil Damages act for \$5,000 for the loss of her husband.

for \$5,000 for the loss of her husband.

Long Island Criv.—The Long Island Railroad Company vesterday gave notice to its employes that on and after February I they will be obliged to pay the regular rates of fare when travelling over the road not on dusy. There are no free passes issued by the company...... A meeting of prominent Queens County men was held at Mid-r's Hotel yesterday af ernoon for the purpose of devising means by which money can be raised for the construction of the Black well's Island Bridge, Benjamin D. Hicks, of Westbury, presided, and General James P. Pearsall, of Oysier Bay, acted as secretary. The proceedings of the meeting were kept private, but it was accertained that those present had resolved to hold another meeting on February 4, when a permanent organization will be effected and arrangements made for the holding of a public meeting. ... The Coroner's jury in the case of Captain John Walker, of the bark Enigma, who was drowned on Sunday night last while attempting to beard his vessel, which was lying at the foot of West-ave, returned a verdict at 1 o'clock yesterday morning censuring the city authorities for not having the street and builkend properly lighted and board his vessel, which was lying at the foot of West-ave, returned a verifier at 1 o'clock yesterday morning censuring the city authorities for not having the street and bulkhend properly lighted and protected. Within three years eight men have narrowly escaped drowning by walking off the bulkhead at this place. The captain's family intends to bring a suit for damages against the city.....John Beman, jr., who was held by the Coroner's jury on suspicion of being the murderer of John Hoeffler, was taken to the Queens County July to await the action of the Grand Jury. It was noticed on the evening of the finding of the verdict that the coat worn by fleman was several shades darker than the one that he wore on the day he was arrested. One of the principal witnesses testified that he identified the prisoner by the color of his cout in drabi as the man who held the club which was used to commit the crime. A search has been made for the missing cout, but no trace of it has been made for the missing cout, but no trace of it has been found. The jail officers say that some one of the friends of the prisoner who visited him in his cell must have changed coats with him. The matter is to be fully investigated.... The Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-Yors has enjoined the Long Island Railroad Company from interfering with the business on that line of West-cott's Express Company and from refusing to furnish all the facilities necessary therefor.

STATEN ISLAND.

STATEN ISLAND. Port Richmond.—A new pipe organ has been placed in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church at Port Richmond.

WEST PORT RICHMOND.—Mr. Johnsen, a store-keeper at West Port Richmond, on Friday received a telegram announcing that his mother-in-law in New-York was dying. The dispatch was found to be bogus. Mr. Johnson thinks that it was a ruse of some thieves to get his family away so that they could not the store.

MIDDLETOWN.—A Board of Health for Middletown has been organized, consisting of Supervisor Bechtel and Justices Garrett, Kullman, Taylor and McCullough... Republican primary meetings were held last night in Middletown and Castletom. The election for town officers will take place a week from next Tuesday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

WHITE PLAINS.—Martin J. Keogh, as counsel for Ocofric Mangano, the Italian who murdered Charles Williams, a fellow-convict in the State Prison at Sing sing, yesterday made a motion in behalf of the convicted murderer before Justice Dykman, for a stay of proceedings until a decision on the appeal made to the General Term for a new trial shall have been rendered. District-Attorney Baker offered no objection to such a course.

ection to such a course.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—Considerable excitement was a family of three persons had been murdered by burglars at Penham Manor, about two miles distant. By some it was stated that the murder had taken place in the lower part of the town of Pelham, adjacent to City Island, while others placed the scene of the town of Pelham, adjacent to City Island, while others placed the scene of the temporary at Pelhamyille, but an investigation he tragedy at Pelhamville; but an investigation showed that there was no foundation for the rumor.

THE COURTS.

SEQUELS TO THE VANDERBILT LAWSUITS. Chief Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court bambers, appointed yesterday W. B. Winterton as refree to take testimony in a suit brought by Scott Lord, John E. Lord and Scott Lord, jr., against Cornelius J. Vanderbilt to recover \$30,000 as counsel ices for services rendered principally in the contest over the will of the ate Commodore Vanderbilt. The complaint alleges that in addition to legal services rendered by the plaintiffs, Venderbilt, and made large disbursements in his behalf Mr. Vanderbilt, in his answer, alleges that he has al-

early paid the plaintiffs \$12,000 for the legal services mentioned in the complaint, and that he is not only not

adebted to them, but has paid—them \$37,000 more than he services were worth. He therefore denies—the exis-ence of the plaintiffs' claim and sets up a counter-claim minst them of \$37,000. Mr. Vanderblit admits that he vices, the money to be paid in monthly instalments; him by false and fraudulent representations. Scott Lord told him that he (Lord) had had an extended experience in will cases, and did generally a larger law iness than any lawyer in the State, and was endowed with the highest qualifications for the conduct of import ent suits. He had been at one time the senior partner in the law firm which included Roscoe Conkling, and had himself tried all the cases. He had also been Surrogate of one of the counties of New-York for a long time. Mr t relied upon these representations on the part of Mr. Lord, and retained him as his counsel. He after ward came to the conclusion that Mr. Lord had painted his own picture in too decided colors. The services ren tered by Mr. Lord were "unskilfully and ignor ntly performed, and were not worth more than \$5,000." in the proceedings to resist the probate of his father's vill, allegations were made which were false and had to be withdrawn. The action against William H. Vander bilt was also conducted in an unskilful manner, and was bscentianed before trial. After the proceedings against William H. Vanderbilt and the probate of Commodore Vanderbilt's will had been discontinued, Mr. Lord declared to him that had the proceedings been prosecuted to a final judgment and decree he (Lord) would have been entitled to an allowance by the court of 5 per cent on the amount of his claim in the testaior's estate, which was about \$10,000,000, and also of an allowance of 5 per cent upon the claim of \$1,000,000 brought grants William H. Vanderbilt. He would have been entitled to this allowance, he said, amounting to about \$5,50,000, whatever might have been the result of the saits. He entertained, however, friendly feelings toward Mr. Vanderbilt, and in consideration of these had the creat reputation which he had gadned in the management of his suits, if Mr. Vanderbilt would pay this \$65,000 he would waive his claim to the five parent allowance. Mr. Vanderbilt believed these statements and paid the \$65,000 demanded. Mr. Lord had represented that his charges would be less than those of any other lawyer in the city. Mr. Vanderbilt declares further that he was induced by Mr. Lord to bring the suit against William H. Vanderbilt, and quotes from the opinion of the Court, in which surprase is expressed that coursel could have been founded by the pairs appeared for Messex Lord & Lord and Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming for Mr. Vanderbilt. to a final judgment and decree he (Lord) would have

HEAVY DAMAGES RECOVERED.

Judge Shipman and a jury have been enraged in the United States Circuit Court for upwards of a month in the trial of a suit brought by Martin C. Fisher, of San Francisco, against Moritz Meyer, Julius Adler, Richard S. Newcombe and William C. Trephagen. The plaintiff was the owner of a large number of shares of the capital stock of the Consolidated Quickstiver Mining Company, and they were held to his order by Daniel Meyer & Co., of San Francisco. The New-York correspondents of the San Francisco firm were Moritz Meyer & Adler, the defendants. Trephagen & Newcompe were lawyers for them. The western firm, n July, 1880, sent the stock to its New-York correspondents, with instructions to deliver it to Joseph M. English on his paying \$250 a share for it. Fisher as-English on his paying \$250 a share for it. Fisher asserted in the trial that he, as well as the San Francisco firm, had instructed Moritz Meyer and his partners to deliver the stock to English only on his paying \$250 a share and £4,000 sterling in addition for it. Fisher threatened to windraw the stock he owned from the control of the New-York firm unless his demand was compiled with, and he charged in his complaint that Meyer & Adier conspired to prevent his doing so, and also that they conspired to defraud him. The sale was made to English, but an injunction was obtained against Meyer & Adier, preventing them from parting with the proceeds. Fisher asked for \$25,000 as damages. The case was ended yesterday by a verdict for the plaintiff for \$170,000, with interest, against Meyer & Adier, and \$100 against Newcombe.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Jan. 28 .- The following busi-

cas was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:
No. 194-The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad company agt. the United States; and No. 195-The United States agt. the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company - Argued.
No. 50s. The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company of the United States—Argued.
Adjourned unit Monday.

A NEW CHURCH IN HARLEM.

The trustees of the Presbytery of New-York have recently purchased four lots at the north corner of dadison-ave, and One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st.